

IT IS THE DUTY OF THE ALLIED DEMOCRACIES TO RECOGNIZE THE OMSK GOVERNMENT!

The All-Russian Government in Omsk, led by Admiral Alexander Kolchak, includes representatives of all shades of Russian progressive public opinion, liberal and socialist, and works in close cooperation with the organs of local self-government—the Municipalities and Zemstvos. The Democratic, Socialist and Cooperative Organizations, in the territories liberated from the Bolsheviks, support the All-Russian Government. The All-Russian Government pledges itself to convoke an All-Russian Constituent Assembly as soon as the plague of Bolshevism is destroyed.

Read "STRUGGLING RUSSIA," a weekly magazine devoted to Russian problems, and you will find there, from week to week, all the most important documents of Russia's regeneration as a democratic State.

The Program of The Omsk Government

Admiral Kolchak, the head of the Omsk Government and the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Armies, addressing in Ekaterinburg a joint Session of the Municipal Council and of the Zemstvo Assembly, thus formulated the program of the Government:

"The program of the Government is to reestablish the economic and political life of the country in close cooperation with the organs of local self-government—the Municipalities and Zemstvos. The first task of the Government is to reestablish the rule of law and order, the rule destroyed by Bolshevism from the Left and the Right. The Government will fight, without any possibility of compromise, the Bolsheviks of the Left and of the Right, with the purpose of establishing a great, free, democratic Russia.

The future Russia will be a democratic Russia. The Government, of which I have the honor to be the head, believes in universal suffrage, in the autonomous development of the nationalities comprising Russia, in a democratic solution of the main Russian problems: the land problem and the labor problem.

The Government considers the people of Russia the supreme authority in all problems pertaining to Russia's life. After the menace of Bolshevism is destroyed, the people of Russia, through a freely chosen Constituent Assembly, will express their supreme will and will define the structure of the State, will solve the main political, social and national problems. The Government and myself will consider it our duty to transfer to the Constituent Assembly all the power which now belongs to the Government."

("Struggling Russia," May 3, 1919.)

Land and Labor Policy of the Omsk Government

On April 10th, 1919, the All-Russian Government in Omsk issued the following Declaration:

"It is the duty of the Government to assure the agricultural population that the harvest will belong to those who are at present cultivating the soil. Consequently, the Government declares that all who at present profit from the land, who have sown and cultivated it, even if they are not legally the proprietors or tenants, have the right to reap the harvest. The present measures are being taken with the view to meet the indispensable land needs of the laboring rural population. The agrarian question, in its final form, will be decided by the Constituent Assembly.

Legislation regulating land relations, as well as concerning temporary utilization of seized land, just distribution of same, and, finally, regarding compensation of former proprietors, will be enacted in the near future. The general aim of these laws will be to transfer the land to the laboring population and extend assistance to the development of farms without discrimination whether they are established on principles of private or communal land ownership."

("Struggling Russia," June 7, 1919.)

The Minister of Labor in the Omsk Government, a Social-Democrat and a member of the Constituent Assembly, Leonid Shumilovsky, said the following to the representatives of the press:

"The policy of the Ministry of Labor is to combine the protection of labor with the interests of the State. The interests of the workingmen can be safeguarded and the living conditions for the working class can be improved only on condition that the industries in the country will exist and develop. The destruction of the industries means poverty and utter need, first of all, for the workingmen. We have decided upon an eight hour working day in all the industries. The State is



Admiral Alexander Kolchak, the head of the All-Russian Government in Omsk and the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Armies.

interested in establishing working conditions under which the generations should grow up strong physically, morally and intellectually. We have introduced sickness and unemployment insurance. With the help of the Government, employment bureaus will be established everywhere on the territory cleared from the Bolsheviks. The Ministry of Labor greets the tendency of the workingmen to organize themselves into unions, considering it in the interest of the State that the workingmen should form themselves into an organized, disciplined body."

("Struggling Russia," June 7, 1919.)

The Democratic and Socialist Organizations Support the Omsk Government

IRKUTSK

"The political organizations of the city of Irkutsk have united in a bloc which, among others, includes the Constitutional-Democrats, the Autonomists and the Social Democrats, of the Group 'Yedinstvo.' The parties have decided to support the Omsk Government, which has as its task the regeneration of Russia and the convocation of the Constituent Assembly. In their first declaration, the parties composing the bloc declare that the time has come when Russia should occupy again the place which belongs to her among the great nations of the world."

("Struggling Russia," May 3, 1919.)

OMSK

"The Socialist Groups in Omsk issued on February 23rd, 1919, a declaration in which they called upon the people to support 'the legitimately functioning Omsk Government, founded on the basis of the rule of the people and the summoning of a new Constituent Assembly as the sovereign organ of free Russia.'"

("Struggling Russia," May 17, 1919.)

PERM

"The Socialists-Revolutionists, the Social-Democrats and the Labor Unions in Perm have united in a bloc which published its first Declaration calling upon all Democratic and Socialist organizations to participate in the regeneration of Russia and in the building up of an Army capable of fighting the enemies of the Russian State. The Declaration announces that the organs of local self-government, the Municipalities and Zemstvos, as well as all other public bodies, will support the Omsk Government against all anarchistic elements."

("Struggling Russia," June 7, 1919.)

The Cooperatives Support the Omsk Government

The Council of the All-Siberian Cooperative Assemblies says the following in its recent Declaration:

"The All-Siberian Cooperative Movement—as the expression of the unity of the creative democratic elements—strives for the rehabilitation of the destroyed statehood of Russia.

The United Cooperatives of Siberia consider it of utmost necessity that all democratic elements who think in terms of State-building should unite upon one common platform. The immediate aims of our political activities must be—the support of the existing Omsk Government, which has proclaimed itself a democratic rule; the steering of its political course into democratic channels; the struggle with anti-democratic influences from the Right as well as with the anarcho-destructive forces from the Left; the strengthening of the ties between the rear and the fighting Front and the support of the Army as the cultural force which is reconquering the violated rights of the people to the formation of a democratic State; and the establishment, fortifying and development of friendly relations with Governments and democracies allied with us, such as France, England, America and others."

("Struggling Russia," May 17, 1919.)

On the basis of this and other documents coming from Russia, the following Appeal to the American people and to the Members of Congress was issued on May 20th, at the office of the Russian Cooperative Unions, No. 136 Liberty Street, New York City, signed by V. N. Bashkurov, the representative of the Siberian Union of Creamery Societies, uniting over 4,500 Cooperative Organizations; G. A. Martushin, the representative of the Northern Cooperative Unions of Archangel; A. A. Trutnev, the representative of the Siberian Union of Cooperative Unions "Zakoposbit," uniting over 9,500 Cooperative Organizations, and Chairman of the Cooperative Unions of the government of Irkutsk; N. G. Zolotookhin, representative of the Cooperative Unions of the Transbaikalian region, and C. A. Kovalsky, delegate of the Council of the All-Siberian Cooperative Assemblies:

"In these terrible and trying times of bloody rule that our suffering and worn-out country is passing through, the Cooperative Organizations of Siberia and North Russia serve as a unifying link for all the honest, healthy and State-preserving elements of the Russian democracy. In the fight for freedom and for the political and economic regeneration of Russia, the Council of the All-Siberian Cooperative Assemblies, uniting in itself all the central organizations of Siberia, has adopted a definite political and social-economic program in the domain of real, practical, everyday endeavor. This practical program the United Cooperatives of Siberia are realizing through their local units and representatives in the Cooperative Organizations, in the Zemstvo self-governments, and social and governmental institutions.

The All-Siberian United Cooperatives are fully cognizant of the abnormal conditions in which the territories liberated from the Bolsheviks—the Ural, Siberia and the North Russian Provinces—find themselves, where in pain and anguish a new Russian statehood is arising. Nevertheless, considering the unusual difficulties connected with the work of rebuilding and reestablishing legality and order in a land overburdened financially and economically, ravaged by civil war and hunger, and with a popular psychology corrupted by Bolshevism, the United Cooperatives recognize and support—until the formation of a new, ultimate Government through the Constituent Assembly—the Provisional Russian Government formed on Siberian territory and headed by Admiral Kolchak. The Cooperatives are lending their support to it as to a practical Governmental central power subscribing to democratic principles, which is reestablishing the State, creating a fighting, disciplined Army, and placing itself under obligations to bring the country to the gates of an All-Russian Constituent Assembly, and to insure its unity and independence."

("Struggling Russia," May 31, 1919.)

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